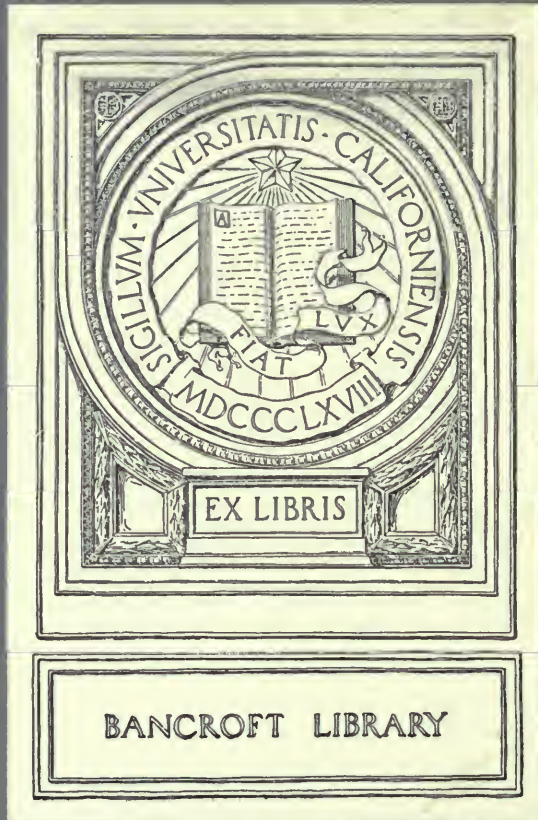


1

Z

1601

C48



BANCROFT LIBRARY



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

30859

Bancroft Library

Reprinted from THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, Vol. I, Nos. 2 and 3,
May and August, 1918

A DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN LEGAJOS IN THE ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS

Introduction. In 1910, the "Native Sons of the Golden West", a California fraternal society, founded a \$1,500 traveling fellowship for research work in the field of California history; in 1911, an additional fellowship for the same amount was founded. The writer was the second "Native Sons'" Fellow to be appointed, holding a fellowship for two years, 1912 to 1914, during eighteen months of which time he worked at the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. One of the principal results of his work was the compilation of a vast quantity of materials which have since been arranged for publication under the title *Catalogue of Materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the History of the Pacific Coast and the American Southwest*, which is expected to appear in two volumes, in the latter part of 1918, as one of the University of California series, *Publications in History*. In this work a calendar is made of over 6,000 items (more than 20,000, if the separate documents of bound files of papers, or *testimonios*, are considered) of which fully 5,000 had never been utilized by historians.¹ As a "Native Sons'" Fellow, the writer was under the necessity of seeking California materials, and this was practically desirable from the standpoint of the fellowships, since they were not yet securely established. He was instructed to proceed, *legajo* by *legajo*,² choosing *legajos* on the basis of their possibilities as regards material for California history, and to

¹ These documents were also of the highest all-round technical character. On this point see the writer's article, *The Archivo General de Indias in The South-western Historical Quarterly*, XXI. no. 2, pp. 145-155.

² A *legajo*, or bundle of papers, of the archives at Seville will generally contain about 2,000 pages of manuscript.

Z 1601

.C 48

list California material only. A number of problems arose in the interpretation of these instructions, a few of which bear upon the descriptions which form the basis of this article. It was apparent from the first that materials for California history would include many documents relating to regions in the direct line of approach to California, especially Baja California and Sonora. It soon became clear, too, that it was impossible historically to separate the provinces of the east, including what are now New Mexico, Texas, and the North Mexican states opposite their borders, from those of the Pacific coast. On the other hand, self-evident California material in the *legajos* dealing with the frontier provinces of New Spain investigated by the writer was not over five per cent of the whole, and lack of time and funds and the necessity of establishing the fellowships precluded listing all of the materials which theoretically it would have been desirable to do. During his whole stay the writer wavered between the broad ideal and the narrow way of the practically advisable, striking, he believes, a fair average between them. In the final result he made a wide sweep of some of the more easily discoverable California materials, but included about two thousand items bearing upon the history of New Mexico and Texas representing perhaps the great majority of the most important documents in the *legajos* investigated. The problem which has just been described is alluded to in the case of specific *legajos* in the article herewith presented. Nevertheless, the descriptions are based on the entire *legajo*—not merely on the entered material—and include a mention of many documents not appearing in the calendar of the writer's *Catalogue*.

While the materials referred to relate almost exclusively to the border states of the United States and Mexico, particularly the former, they have a significance in an institutional way covering all the Americas. The documents are of the same type as those employed for all of Spain's colonies, as regards both the kind of subject-matter and the method of administration. They are, therefore, of general utility to the historian of colonial institutions, as well as to the narrator of Spain's activities along what is now our southwestern border and the Pacific coast.

A. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. **Character of the legajos investigated.** The principal idea in the choice of *legajos* for cataloguing was the likelihood of their containing materials for California history. A second aim was to secure *legajos* of such an all-round character that the description of a few of them might serve to indicate the kinds of material in all. The descriptions that follow represent, therefore, not only an account of the 207 *legajos* investigated, but also a characterization of a total of 621 *legajos* in the sets described, and in a measure furnish a clue to the contents of the "Estado" and "Audiencia" groups of papers as a whole (18,969 *legajos*), since the other *legajos* will in great degree be similar in names and materials to those which are here described. This entailed an investigation of *legajos*, which, in the majority of cases, had never been opened since being filed a century before. The search was often barren or meagre, though not always so, from the standpoint of items for the *Catalogue*, but was well repaid in the store of information it supplied with regard to matters, particularly those of an institutional character, of interest or value for other purposes than those of the present investigation.

2. **Meaning of "NPC".** At the end of many of the *legajo* descriptions, the letters "NPC" are placed to indicate that the documents of that *legajo* which were catalogued had not previously been copied up to the time of the writer's investigation. This was determinable, in that a notation, written with a pencil, of the *legajo* number was placed on a document when it was removed from a *legajo* for copying. This notation served, not only as a means for replacing the document, but also as a record as to whether it had been copied. The rule was not absolute, for it is conceivable that the documents might have been removed for other purposes, though rarely, or that the archive clerks might have neglected to make the penciled notation, or that the marks might not have been seen by the writer, since there was no specific place for them. The writer believes, however, that few, if any, documents of those catalogued will have been copied in *legajos* bearing the "NPC" mark. Furthermore, in most of the *legajos* which lack the "NPC" characterization, the very great majority of the documents had never been copied for historical purposes. Since that time, however, many copies have been made from these *legajos*.³ Recently a

³ Through the effort of "Native Sons" Fellows and Dr. William E. Dunn of the University of Texas, thousands of documents have been procured for the Bancroft Library of the University of California, the Library of the University of Texas, the Newberry Library of Chicago, and the Library of Congress.

system has been instituted at the Archivo General de Indias, whereby a definite record is kept, both in the office of the head of the archives and in the *legajo* itself, of copies that are made, with a statement of the date of copying, name and nationality of the investigator, subject of the investigation, number and title of the *legajo*, number of copies made, object of the work and use to be made of the copies, and a summary of their contents.⁴

1-12.	Estado, Am. Gen,	1-12.	103-115.	Aud. Guad,	103-4-12 to 24.
13.	"	, Aud. Guad,	116-128.	"	" , 103-5-1 to 13.
14-36.	"	, Aud. Mex,	129.	"	" , 103-5-20.
37.	Aud. Mex,	60-4-37.	130.	"	" , 103-5-25.
38-42.	Aud. Guad,	67-3-27 to 31.	131.	"	" , 103-6-19.
43.	"	" , 67-4-45.	132.	"	" , 103-6-21.
44.	"	" , 67-5-3.	133-141.	"	" , 103-6-23 to 31.
45-46.	Aud. Mex,	88-5-13 to 14.	142-153.	"	" , 103-7-1 to 12.
47-48.	"	" , 88-5-16 to 17.	154-162.	"	" , 104-1-6 to 14.
49-52.	"	" , 88-5-22 to 25.	163.	"	" , 104-2-13.
53-55.	"	" , 88-6-18 to 20.	164.	"	" , 104-2-25.
56-57.	"	" , 89-3-22 to 23.	165-169.	"	" , 104-3-1 to 5.
58-81.	"	" , 89-6-1 to 24.	170-171.	"	" , 104-3-9 to 10.
82.	"	" , 91-5-25.	172.	"	" , 104-3-18.
83.	"	" , 91-6-17.	173.	"	" , 104-3-21.
84.	"	" , 95-6-7.	174-176.	"	" , 104-3-24 to 25.
85.	"	" , 95-7-16.	177.	"	" , 104-4-28.
86-88.	"	" , 96-1-11 to 13.	178-184.	"	" , 104-5-10 to 16.
89-90.	"	" , 97-4-5 to 6.	185.	"	" , 104-5-19.
91.	Aud. Guad,	103-3-6.	186.	"	" , 104-5-24.
92.	"	" , 103-3-10.	187-189.	"	" , 104-6-7 to 9.
93-94.	"	" , 103-3-12 to 13.	190-202.	"	" , 104-6-12 to 24.
95.	"	" , 103-3-21.	203.	"	" , 104-7-6.
96-98.	"	" , 103-3-24 to 26.	204.	"	" , 104-7-8.
99.	"	" , 103-3-28.	205.	"	" , 104-7-33.
100.	"	" , 103-4-4.	206-207.	"	" , 105-1-24 to 25.
101-102.	"	" , 103-4-9 to 10.			

3. Numerical order of the legajos on which the Catalogue is based.

The numbers above represent merely the total of *legajos* up to that point in the writer's *Catalogue*. "*Am. Gen.*" is equivalent to "*America en General*", "*Aud. Guad.*" to "*Audiencia de Guadalajara*", and "*Aud. Mex.*" to "*Audiencia de México*." In ordering from or citing "*Estado*" *legajos*, full entry must be made, as in items 1 to 36 above. In the

⁴The system is described in Roscoe R. Hill, *Descriptive catalogue of the documents relating to the history of the United States in the Papeles Procedentes de Cuba deposited in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville* (Washington, 1916), pp. X., XI.

case of all the other *legajos*, order or citation by number alone is sufficient. The reference to the *Audiencia* is therefore omitted in the following section, devoted to the descriptions.

B. LEGAJO DESCRIPTIONS

1. The "Papeles de Estado" group. This entire set is composed of 105 *legajos*, dating from 1750 to 1836. In 1871, they were turned over by the ministry of state (*Estado*) to the Archivo General de Indias.⁵ The documents are of the same sort as those in the "Audiencia" group of the "Simancas papers"; they are divided into the same thirteen subdivisions by colonial *Audiencias*, plus one other called "*América en General*"; they merely represent certain of the papers about colonial affairs, by no means all, for the years in question, which were taken up with the state department by that of the Indies. A useful manuscript catalogue by *expedientes* already exists at the Archivo General de Indias; a description of the principal document of an *expediente* is made, with a mention of the subordinate documents filed with it. The *expedientes*, or "documentos", are numbered consecutively. Thirty-six *legajos* in this set were examined. Entry of items was based on *expedientes* touching upon affairs in the Pacific with a direct or indirect bearing upon the Californias. In all, there were over 2,500 *expedientes* in the thirty-six *legajos*, of which 193, yielding 618 items, were entered. Very few of the entered documents bore marks showing that they had ever been removed for copying, although in three *legajos*, particularly rich in diaries of Spanish voyages to the northwest coast and of Spanish expeditions in Alta California, and in correspondence of the Spanish ministers to Russia about Russian activities in the far northwest (Aud. Guad. 1, and Aud. Mex. 1 and 19), the entered material had been quite generally copied.⁶

In addition to the material just mentioned, these *legajos* are especially noteworthy for their Spanish accounts of voyages along the Pacific coasts of New Spain and the Californias by English, American, Spanish-American revolutionary, and so-called pirate ships, during the last three decades of Spanish rule. There is also much valuable material about Gálvez's reforms and the complaints against him. The

⁵ Hill, *Descriptive catalogue*, p. IX.

⁶ By Professor H. Morse Stephens for the Bancroft Library.

affairs of San Blas, including frequent reference to the project of removing the Department from that port to Acapulco, the Manila galleon trade, and Spanish exploration of the Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands are prominent in the entered material.

The most important items of those omitted in cataloguing dealt with the Spanish-American War of Independence, which is very fully treated here.⁷ For the earlier years, there is much about precautions against foreign ships in the Gulf of Mexico, foreign residents in New Spain, American and English aggressions, and the efforts to check seditious doctrines. Less important, perhaps, are papers about remissions of treasure or of the *Gaceta* of Mexico to Spain, the receipt of the mails in New Spain, and the petitions of individuals.

2. **Legajo 60-4-37.** *Viage y derrotero de las naos que fueron al Descubrimiento del Puerto de Acapulco a cargo del general Sebastian Vizcayno. Años 1602.* This small *legajo* contained only the important item entered in the *Catalogue* as number 6. It refers to Vizcaíno's expedition, not to Acapulco, but from there to Monterey and the Alta California coast. The material had previously been copied for the Bancroft Library.

3. **Legajos 67-3-27 to 31.** *Espediente sobre el descubrimiento, conquista y misiones de la provincia de la California. Años 1602 á 1758.* These are exceedingly important *legajos* for the field embraced by the *Catalogue*, and, with one or two minor exceptions, every document was entered. In all, there were 262 items catalogued, including many valuable and bulky *testimonios*. All of the documents bear removal marks, but it seems probable that the larger *testimonios* were not in fact copied; certainly very many of them have never been exploited. *Legajos* 67-3-27 and 67-3-28 bear upon Spain's activities with regard to the Californias, principally Baja California, and, except for the omission of the Vizcaíno voyage to Alta California (for which *legajo* 60-4-37 is available), they form an adequate set of materials for an entire rewriting of Spanish efforts to procure a foothold in the Californias in the seventeenth century—for such attempts were made after Vizcaíno's time, despite the oft-written statements that they were not. In *legajo* 67-3-28, there is much about the early history of Baja California, following its settlement in 1697. *Legajos* 67-3-29 and

⁷ The omission in this case is of slight consequence, since the "Estado" papers were drawn upon liberally by Señor Torres Lanzas in his *Independencia de América; fuentes para su estudio; catálogo de documentos conservados en el Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla*, 1. serie, 6 v. Madrid. 1912.

67-3-31, covering the years 1731 to 1758, are rich in materials for Baja California, but even more so for Sonora and Pimería Alta, as the region embracing the northern part of modern Sonora and southern Arizona was formerly called; and in *legajo* 67-3-31 there are a few Nueva Vizcaya documents. Nevertheless, there is an essential unity in the materials, for they bear very largely on questions of northward advance. *Legajo* 67-3-30, for the year 1751, relates wholly to Nueva Vizcaya, containing only ten items, due to the presence of several huge *testimonios*. The names of Vizcaíno, the Cardonas, Iturbe, Ortega, Carbonel, Porter, Pynadero, Otondo, Salvatierra, Kino, Rodero, the Marqués de Aysa, Escobar, Consag, and Sánchez are a few which suggest the nature of the documents, but there is much else at present buried in the *testimonios* about Indian wars and related matters (such as the founding of presidios and missions) in Baja California, Sonora, and Nueva Vizcaya, secularization of the Jesuit missions of Tepehuana and Topia, projects for colonization of the Californias, and the general progress of the Spanish advance.⁸

4. *Legajo 67-4-45. Expediente sobre las volas y planchas halladas en la primería alta en la provincia de Sonora. Años 1737 á 1740.* This relates to the spectacular discovery, in 1736, of the balls of silver at Arizona (otherwise Arissona or Arizonac), and to the action taken at Mexico and Madrid in consequence. The documents range from 1736 to 1739, instead of the dates given above, and show that the event led, not only to a rush of settlers to Sonora, but also to suggestions for an advance of the northern frontier. The whole *legajo* was entered, yielding twenty-four items, several of them bulky *testimonios*.—NPC

5. *Legajo 67-5-3. Expediente sobre el estado del Gobierno de la Nueva Vizcaya; y excesos que cometen los Yndios barbaros y Apostatos en sus fronteras. Años 1755 á 1756.* The title accurately describes the contents. Some copies had been made—which may account for the disorder of the *legajo*. Because of the presence of several *testimonios*, the *legajo* contained only sixteen items, all of which were entered.

6. *Legajo 88-5-13. Virreynato. Instrucciones que dejaban los Virreyes á los sucesores. Años 1772 á 1801.* Along with a few remitting letters, this contained the following instructions of viceroys to their successors: the Marqués (Francisco) de Croix to Bucarely; the Caba-

⁸ A considerable part of the material in these *legajos* has been copied for the Bancroft Library.

llero (Teodoro) de Croix, as viceroy of Peru, to Gil; two of Revilla Gigedo (the younger) to Branciforte; two of Azanza to Marquina. All were entered.—NPC

7. Legajo 88-5-14. *Virreynato. Ynstrucciones dadas al Virrey Bucareli, Cedula, Minutas de despachos y provisiones del Virreynato. Años 1760 á 1819.* This is an excellent *legajo* for the study of the ceremonial surrounding the viceroy's position, particularly as to honors, titles, and privileges granted him upon entering office. Nothing was entered.—NPC

8. Legajos 88-5-17 and 18. *Virreynato. Corresponda. confidencial con los Virreyes. Años 1766 á 1779.* These were made up of the personal correspondence of Viceroy Bucarely between 1766 and 1777, for no letters appear for 1778 and 1779. The first *legajo* was composed principally of letters between Bucarely and General Alejandro O'Reilly while there is also a file, for the year 1771, of semi-official correspondence of Bucarely with José de Gálvez, the Marqués de Croix, and Archbishop Lorenzana, prior to Bucarely's arrival in Mexico as the successor of Croix. Bucarely's letters are drafts, for the file seems to have belonged personally to him, while the other letters are originals. The correspondence with O'Reilly is especially interesting, because of its intimate nature. While the body of the letters is usually in the handwriting of a clerk, both Bucarely and O'Reilly frequently added matter in their own hands, especially long postscripts, and in several cases dispensed with the use of a clerk altogether. The letters are of great importance, as will appear from the following explanation. Bucarely wished very much to retire—would in fact have preferred to return to Spain from Havana rather than become viceroy of New Spain—and O'Reilly desired equally to succeed him as viceroy. Thus, O'Reilly was eager to learn, and Bucarely glad to relate, the principal events and problems of the vicerealty. From 1769 (while Bucarely was still in Havana) to 1775, the file shows a letter a month from each; there are also single letters of O'Reilly for 1766, 1776, and 1777, and of Bucarely for 1776 and 1777. Unlike official letters, which were limited to treatment of a single subject, this correspondence ranges at the will of the writers, but for that very reason it gives an element of proportion less easy to determine in official documents. The affairs of the northern frontier are thus revealed as a very important item in the viceroy's attention. One interesting sidelight was the prominent place accorded Hugo Oconor in this correspondence. Oconor seems to have been a protégé of O'Reilly, who never failed to inquire about his friend, and

Bucarely was equally consistent in giving the news; indeed, the student of Oconor's important work on the northern frontier must not neglect this file.

Forty-six of Bucarely's letters to O'Reilly were entered, and the other documents of the *legajo* omitted. The making of the entry was difficult, not only because of the variety of the subject-matter, but also because of the utterly wretched handwriting of Bucarely. An attempt was made to state the principal fact discussed in the letter, with added comment about matters bearing upon the affairs of Alta California.

The documents of *legajo* 88-5-18 consist of Bucarely's private correspondence with the Marqués de Losadas, during the period while Bucarely was captain-general in Cuba. None of these documents were entered.—NPC

9. Legajos 88-5-22 and 23. *Virreynato. Expedte. de visitas de las Cajas Reales de Acapulco hecha por D. Jose de Galvez. Años 1771 á 1772.* The two *legajos* deal with the frauds discovered (or, at least, alleged) in connection with the visitation of the *cajas reales* of Acapulco, Gálvez's dismissal of the Acapulco *oficiales reales*, and their petitions for reinstatement (which seem ultimately to have been successful). *Legajo* 88-5-22 contained twenty-six items, most of them *testimonios* of 1771, made up of documents of earlier date. The seventy-eight documents of *legajo* 88-5-23 ranged between the years 1763 and 1773. All were entered.⁹—NPC

10. Legajos 88-5-24 and 25. *Virreynato. Expedte. de la visita de D. Jose Galvez sobre todas las Rentas de Real Hacda. Años 1767 á 1776.* The forty-three items of *legajo* 88-5-24 and the eighty-four of *legajo* 88-5-25, all of them entered, include many documents of the greatest value for an understanding of the Gálvez *visita* of 1765-1771. Most of them fall within the years of the *visita*, although some go as far back as the year 1752. They deal with the whole subject of Gálvez's reforms in commerce and *real hacienda*. Documents about Vera Cruz and Mexico City are in the majority, but only because, as the principal port and leading city, those places were essential factors in any general project. *Legajo* 88-5-25 is most largely composed of the opinions of others about the reforms of the *visitador*, including the detailed objections of the *Consulado* of Mexico and of Tomás Ortiz de Landazuri, chief of the *Contaduría General*, but also including the im-

⁹ Many were copied by the writer for Dr. H. I. Priestley, who used them in his *José de Gálvez* (Berkeley, 1916).

portant opinion of the *fiscales* of Castile, Campomanes and Moñino (better known as the Conde de Floridablanca), whose voluminous report (see item number 1722) sustained Gálvez.¹⁰—NPC

11. *Legajos 88-6-18 to 20. Virreynato. Cartas y expedientes del Virrey.* The entire set with this title is composed of seventy-one *legajos*, dating from 1537 to 1821. The three that were investigated contain well-ordered *expedientes* dealing with administrative details, principally about *real hacienda*. They are respectively for the years 1772, 1773, and 1774; the first has fifteen *expedientes* (two to sixteen, inclusive, number one having been withdrawn in 1804), the second, fourteen (one to thirteen and one unnumbered), and the third, thirteen (one to twelve and one unnumbered). The following are some of the topics: petitions for increase of salary; papers relating to the repair of public buildings in Mexico; an *expediente* about a governor of Tlaxcala who had just quitted his post; the authorization for one Joseph Marion to carry 4,000 *pesos'* worth of goods from Acapulco to Manila; the departure of fleets from Vera Cruz bound for Spain; minor ecclesiastical and administrative appointments; the resignation of an *alcalde mayor*; an *expediente* about the commerce of Vera Cruz with other Atlantic coast ports; an *expediente* about raising a military company to guard certain eastern towns; and an *expediente* arising from the publication, without license, of a certain book. Nothing was entered.—NPC

12. *Legajos 89-3-22 and 23, and 89-6-1 to 24. Virreynato. Duplicados del Virrey.* The entire set of the *Duplicados* of the viceroys consists of 180 *legajos*, dating from 1664, but all except twenty-three are for the years 1751 to 1823. Only the above-cited twenty-six were investigated. *Legajo 89-3-22*, for the years 1769 and 1770, during the administration of the Marqués de Croix, aroused great expectations as to the wealth of the entire set in materials coming within the scope of the *Catalogue*. Most of the *expedientes* in this *legajo* have a numbered duplicate of Croix's, signed with his name and rubric, as the principal document, the others being enclosures and the whole file being directed to the *ministro general de Indias*, Julián de Arriaga. Many lack the serial number and the legally required index, or description, as well, for Croix seems to have been unsystematic in this respect. The bulk of the *legajo*, however, is due to a few unnumbered originals of Croix, with

¹⁰ Many of these documents were copied for Dr. H. I. Priestley, for whose volume they served as among the most valuable of his materials.

their enclosures of *testimonios*. While the materials were, in the main, like those of *legajos* 89-6-1 to 24 (presently to be described) in subject-matter, there were sixteen valuable *expedientes*, with a total of seventy-nine documents, most of which treat, in detailed fashion (with diaries, letters, and *estados*), of the sea and land expeditions of 1769 to Alta California. *Legajo* 89-3-23, for the year 1772, contained thirty-two of Bucarely's duplicates, with enclosures, but only two, of slight importance, were entered.

The writer was prompted to investigate *legajos* 89-6-1 to 24 by a hope that he would find additional materials about foreign voyages to the northwest coast in the years covered by the correspondence, 1785 to 1795, and, in particular, some further light on the Nootka affair. In this respect, the *legajos* were disappointing. The numbered correspondence of the viceroys Bernardo de Gálvez, Archbishop Alonzo Núñez de Haro, Flórez, Revilla Gigedo, and Branciforte, and of the *Audiencia* of Mexico acting as viceroy, is very nearly complete; even when missing, its character can usually be determined by the lists of indices of the viceroys' letters, describing all that they wrote, except those marked *reservada*; even the *reservadas* are usually here. Nevertheless, surprisingly little within the range of this *Catalogue*, or even of any wide narrative interest, was found, whether in the letters in ordinary course or in the *reservadas*. There is almost an entire absence of materials touching upon the American southwest. The Pacific coast fares better, owing to the recurrence of letters about the pious fund of the Californias and the Department of San Blas. There are also several *expedientes* about local affairs in Alta California, including the Fages proposal for reopening the route from Sonora.

For routine matters, of a general administrative character, the *legajos* may well have considerable value. As already mentioned in the case of *legajo* 89-3-22, they are made up of the duplicates of the viceroys, with their enclosures, the whole file in each case duplicating that of the original. The action taken in Spain on the *expedientes* is lacking, but it can often be determined by the later answers of the viceroys. In some cases the originals are in these *legajos*, though without the additional documents arising from official attention in Spain,¹¹ and in three cases both the original and duplicate of a viceroy are present. Some other materials, possibly due to an error in filing, are occasionally found, especially in *legajo* 89-6-18, where there are a num-

¹¹ Cf. *infra*, note 11.

ber of *testimonios* (not catalogued) about the financial affairs of Guajuato, covering the years 1768 to 1792. Disregarding these materials and the three above-mentioned duplications, there are 1841 *expedientes*, each a viceroy's letter and its enclosures, in the twenty-four *legajos*, of which only forty-six were entered, yielding ninety-eight items. A large proportion of the *expedientes* not catalogued deal with appointments to office, chiefly military appointments, while there is also considerable material about affairs of the city of Mexico and about the church.—NPC

13. **Legajo 91-5-25.** *Virreynato. Expedientes diarios. Años 1770.* This is the first *legajo* in a series of twenty, covering the years 1770 to 1799. It is made up of such matters as petitions of individuals to come to the Americas, of high officials of Mexico asking permission to marry, and of matters pertaining to lawsuits and routine administration. Areche's request for permission to marry was the only document entered.—NPC

14. **Legajo 91-6-17.** *Virreynato. Expedientes Consultados por el Consejo. Años 1772 á 1800.* This is wholly concerned with matters of *real hacienda* for the years 1782 to 1796, most of the *expedientes* (not numbered and in some disorder) relating to the port of Vera Cruz. Nothing was entered.—NPC

15. **Legajo 95-6-7.** *Virreynato. Embarco de tropas á distintos puntos. Años 1765 á 1778.* While of great general value, this *legajo* contained nothing for the present *Catalogue*. It concerned the embarking of troops from Spain, not only to New Spain, but also to Havana, Nicaragua, Lima, and Buenos Aires. One *expediente* is for the year 1761.—NPC

16. **Legajo 95-7-16.** *Virreynato. Fortificaciones, Pertrechos de Guerra, Situados de Tropa y sus Incidencias. Años 1769 á 1770.* This is one of a set containing thirty *legajos* between the years 1721 and 1818. Except for an *expediente* of six documents about Gálvez's work and loss of health while in Sonora in 1769, nothing in this *legajo* was entered. The *legajo* is concerned with routine military matters for central and southern New Spain, more particularly for the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico. Petitions for promotion or retirement, promotions granted, and monthly reviews of regiments and posts make up almost the entire *legajo*. Among the unentered items are the following: papers about the review of Domingo Elizondo's regiment of *dragones de España*; an *expediente* giving the names and salaries of military engineers of New Spain, including a reference to the promotion of

Miguel Costansó, for his services in the Alta California expedition of 1769; a petition of Diego Parrilla containing documents concerning his services and campaigns in Texas.—NPC

17. Legajo 96-1-11. *Virreynato. Papeles y Planos relativos á la guerra de la Sonora. Años 1767 á 1771.* This is a small *legajo* of less than three hundred pages, containing thirty items, all of which were entered. The greater part of the documents is divided between Armona's accounts of the campaign around the Cerro Prieto and the viceroy's letters to Spain giving the latest news about the war in Sonora.—NPC

18. Legajos 96-1-12 and 13. *Virreynato. Cuentas de la Expedicion á Sonora. Años 1766 á 1775.* The two *legajos* aggregate 3,450 pages of material, nearly all of which relates to the financial accounts of the Sonora expeditions of 1766 to 1771. Some accounts for the Alta California and Nueva Vizcaya expeditions and for the expenses of the Department of San Blas, in the same documents with the Sonora accounts, also appear, for activities in these regions were regarded as falling within the same general plan. The value of the whole is very great. Many of the *testimonios* of the two *legajos* duplicate each other. The majority are dated 1776 and 1777, when the accounts were completed. All of the documents were entered, yielding ninety items.—NPC

19. Legajos 97-4-5 and 6. *Eclesiastico. Expedte. sobre liquidacion de cuentas y venta de fincas del fondo piadoso de Misiones de California. Años 1805.* The two *legajos* may be taken as comprising one *expediente*, with a total of 136 items, all of which were catalogued. The documents are not for the date given above, but range between 1766 and 1797. The specific question giving rise to the *expediente* first appears in 1771, although there are some inventories of Jesuit goods of prior date. The issue raised was whether a sum of 136,184 *pesos*, expended on the expeditions of 1769 to Alta California, should be charged to the pious fund of the Californias or to *real hacienda*. Out of this came a discussion whether the pious fund should continue to be administered separately by the *Juzgado de Temporalidades* or whether it should become a branch of *real hacienda* and have its estates sold. The latter course was decided upon in 1781, but the law seems not to have been executed for several years. The above is the principal content of *legajo* 97-4-5. The documents of *legajo* 97-4-6 relate to the sale of the above-mentioned estates and the status of the pious fund after it became a branch of *real hacienda*, but most of the items cover

matters of routine administration of the fund. In both *legajos* there is much material of value incidental to the main theme, of which a number of *estados* showing receipts and disbursements of the pious fund for 1767 to 1792 are perhaps the most noteworthy items.—NPC

20. *Legajo 103-3-6. Registros de oficio. Reales ordenes dirigidas á las autoridades del distrito. Años 1745 á 1766.* This is the last of a set of six *legajos* for the years 1554 to 1766. The *legajo* investigated was composed of two bound volumes, for respectively 1745 to 1758 and 1758 to 1766. Each contains copies of royal orders to the viceroys, the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara, officials of the cathedral at Guadalajara, and to others, with reference to affairs within the region embraced by the jurisdiction of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara. The subject-matter varies, from the most general in character, to orders respecting particular individuals. Thirty such royal orders (entered separately) were catalogued. They dealt with Indian wars in Pimería Alta, the Spanish projects of conquest toward the Gila and Colorado rivers, and Spanish fears of French intrusions in Texas in the years preceding the cession of Louisiana to Spain.—NPC

21. *Legajo 103-3-10. Yndice de Cédulas y Reales Ordenes. Años 1760 á 1805.* The real dates of the *Índice* are 1670 (not 1760) to 1774, although there are a few separate documents running to the year 1805, one of which, an item about Texas, was the only entered document of the *legajo*. The principal part of the *legajo* is the *Índice*, which may be best described by copying its title: *Índice de las Cédulas mas particulares expedidas de oficio, y á instancia de Partes—al Distrito de la Audiencia de Guadalaxara desde el año de 1670 hasta el tiempo presente; sacado de los Libros de Registro y puesto en orden alfabético, arreglado a las materias de que tratan Por Martín Osorio Año de 1774.* The alphabetical arrangement of subject-matter contains descriptions, similar to those in the items of the present *Catalogue*, giving the gist of each *real cédula*. There were six such items between 1688 and 1721 under the heading "Californias". There is no indication of the *legajo* in which the *cédulas* themselves are to be found.—NPC

22. *Legajos 103-3-12 and 13. Consultas, Decretos y ordenes originales.* These were two of a set of nine *legajos* for the years 1760 to 1821. *Legajo 103-3-12* was for 1765 to 1771, and *legajo 103-3-13* for 1772 to 1781. The greater part of these *legajos* consists of the recommendation of the Councils of the Indies to the king, accompanied by the opinion of the *fiscal*, without other documents, thus enabling one to get at

once to the meat of a matter. Both are originals. The *legajos* are in admirably good order, the *expedientes* being grouped by years and numbered consecutively within each year group. In addition to the principal class of *expedientes* there are some called (in *legajo* 103-3-12) *Consultas sobre materias seculares*, made up primarily of the correspondence within the Council itself, but occasionally including also the documents upon which action was based.

Legajo 103-3-12 yielded nineteen items of minor importance. Among unentered *expedientes* was one of 1768 arising from Gálvez's order to the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara prohibiting it from hearing cases of fraud in connection with the levy of the *alcabala*, and two respectively of 1769 and 1770, about a Frenchman of Guadalajara named Pedro Molina and a Portuguese of Cucula named Joseph Mederos, arising from petitions of these foreigners that they be allowed to remain in the Spanish colonies. *Legajo* 103-3-13, yielding sixteen items, proved of great value, owing to the bulk and importance of two of the entries, respectively 2,906 and 3,293 in the *Catalogue*. Other noteworthy Alta California materials deal with the pious fund and with the proposed *custodia* of San Gabriel.—NPC

23. *Legajo* 103-3-21. *Remisiones al Consjeo, Camara, y Ministros. Años 1737 á 1800.* The idea in the formation of this *legajo* seems to have been to bring together the drafts of letters of the *ministros generales* remitting materials to the Council of the Indies for action. As a rule, the other documents of the *expediente* do not appear, although in some cases, usually of minor interest, they are present. Were the file complete, it would be of very great importance, because of the range of the subject-matter, despite the lack of detail—nothing but the summary in the remitting letter. For many years, however, (1738-1744, 1747, 1748, 1750-1755, 1757, 1758, 1760-1762, 1765) there were no such letters; in very few years were there more than ten; and, in any event, the drafts for the more important matters do not seem to have been filed here. Nevertheless, a number of documents not found in other *legajos* were indicated here, and twenty-four items were entered. In the case of materials dealing with Bishop Reyes's difficulties in connection with the *custodias* of San Gabriel (Alta California), Sonora, and New Mexico, the accompanying documents are present. Possibly the most important of the material not catalogued was the complete file, dated 1798, of documents giving most ample statistical data for the intendancy of Guadalajara. The case of the Frenchman, Pedro Molina, referred to in the description of

legajo 103-3-12, is also well documented here. Another *legajo* in this set, namely, *legajo* 103-3-22, for the years 1801 to 1821, was not examined for cataloguing.—NPC

24. **Legajos 103-3-24 and 25.** *Ynformes sobre el estado de las Provincias Ynternas por su comandante general D. Teodoro de Croix. Años 1781 á 1782.* These two *legajos* contain some of the most important materials discovered by the present writer, especially *legajo* 103-3-24, of over three thousand pages, in which appear certain memorials, heroic in size and equally valuable, by Teodoro de Croix. Three of these memorials (catalogued at numbers 4,082, 4,430, and 4,568) represent perhaps the most thorough statement with regard to the region of the Provincias Internas, especially as regards Indian warfare, that ever was made. While Sonora, Nueva Vizcaya, and Coahuila occupy the major part of the space, the entire area of his government, from the Californias to Texas, comes in for an illuminating discussion by Croix. There are but nine documents in the *legajo*. Croix's letter, number 788, and its two enclosures, dealing with the militia of Saltillo and vicinity, were not entered. None of the documents in *legajo* 103-3-25 were catalogued, although the materials are important in their relations to the Spanish line of advance to Texas. The entire *legajo* (over two thousand pages in length) is a single *expediente*, of which the principal document is Teodoro de Croix's letter, number 835, to José de Gálvez, enclosing four *carpetas*, of which the first (the bulk of the *legajo*) is divided into four *cuadernos*. The documents are wholly about military affairs in Coahuila and the adjacent parts of Texas, during the period of Ugalde's rule in Coahuila, dealing principally with Ugalde's campaigns against the Mescaleros Apaches.—NPC

25. **Legajo 103-3-26.** *Padrones de matriculas de familias pobladoras. Años 1777 á 1804.* While nothing in this *legajo* was entered, the material is decidedly important in itself. Most of the *legajo* is made up of *padrones*, or census reports, of the year 1777. The *padrones* are nearly all for the province of Guadalajara (not the entire area embraced by the jurisdiction of the *Audiencia*), although they also exist for the cities of Culiacán, Durango, and some others. They cover all householders and their families and servants, giving the age and blood (Spanish, mulatto, "coyote", Indian) of each person. Among the few other documents of the *legajo* is a representation concerning the province of Guadalajara, giving most detailed data concerning geographical, political, military, financial, commercial, agricultural, mining, stock-raising, and industrial affairs of the province of Guadalajara. This document is dated September 6, 1804.—NPC

26. **Legajo 103-3-28.** *Provisiones de Empleos Politicos y Militares. Años 1761 á 1794.* This is the first *legajo* in a set of two, the second being for the years 1795 to 1804. The title and dates of the *legajo* aroused hopes that were doomed to disappointment. The military appointments were comparatively few; those of officials of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara, *alcaldes*, and treasury and custom officials filled most of the *legajo*. By no means all of the appointments are included; there are none for 1762 and 1763, [due to the war?] although other years are at least represented. Ten items were entered.—NPC

27. **Legajo 103-4-4.** *Confirmacion de oficios vendibles y renunciabiles. Años 1766 á 1773.* This is one of a set of six, for the years 1760 to 1799, dealing with royal confirmations in the case of offices that were salable and renunciable. The offices concerned were those of notary and *regidor* in towns within the jurisdiction of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara, but not, as a rule, in that city itself. Nothing was entered.—NPC

28. **Legajos 103-4-9 and 10.** *Correspondencia con el Comandante general de las Provincias Internas.* *Legajo 103-4-9* is for the years 1760 to 1782, and *Legajo 103-4-10*, for 1782 to 1802, but the inclusive dates are not strictly observed. A third *legajo*, covering to the year 1821, was not examined. The two *legajos* yielded 187 items for the *Catalogue*, including materials concerning the founding of settlements in Alta California during the Neve régime, and such important items as those numbered 3,965, 4,912, and 5,194 in the *Catalogue*. In general, however, the documents are not of a noteworthy character. Not a few presidial appointments are included. The uncatalogued *expedientes* are principally concerned with events in Nueva Vizcaya, together with a lesser number for the other eastern provinces just south of the present American border. In this group are documents dealing with the Indian wars of the Bolsón de Mapimí and elsewhere, some census reports (*e.g.*, one for Coahuila in 1778, showing the population according to differences in blood, enumerating the arms and livestock the people had, and giving data about the fertility of Coahuilan soil), an *expediente* based on a letter of Croix's stating why he was remaining in Nueva Vizcaya (instead of going to Sonora, as ordered), material about the status and rank of the *compañías volantes*, a review of Río Grande presidio, and other *expedientes* of a like character. Attention may be called to the large number of indices of letters written by the *comandantes generales*, especially in *legajo 103-4-10*; in this respect, the file approaches completeness. A document in *legajo 103-4-10*

about the gold and silver output of Chile seems to have been placed there by mistake.—NPC

29. **Legajos 103-4-12 to 14.** *Corresponda. con el Comandante general de las Provincias Ynternas D. Teodoro de Croix.* Legajo 103-4-12 is for 1779, and each of the other two legajos, for 1782. In the case of the first legajo, the year is that of letters by Croix (and a number by Bucarely and the president of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara) in New Spain; in the other two legajos it is the date of Gálvez's replies from Spain, while most of Croix's letters are for the years 1779 to 1781. The basis for entry in cataloguing these legajos was restricted to items bearing upon Alta California and the approaches thereto, with a yield of 185 items. Among these documents, there is much material about Neve's activities for an increase in the number of settlers and settlements in Alta California, with indications of the progress achieved by the missions and *pueblos* that were founded. Papers about Anza's discovery of a route from New Mexico to Sonora and others about the insubordination of the troops at Terrenate, as a result of the treatment accorded them in the matter of purchasing supplies, are noteworthy items. If material for Texas and provinces of the Provincias Internas contiguous to it had been included, the number of entered items would have been more than doubled, and many interesting documents would have been added. There is a great deal about Apache warfare in Coahuila and Texas and local materials for San Sabá, Paso del Norte, and various posts along the southern bank of the Río Grande. Another type of *expediente* of frequent appearance is that of the *últimas noticias* (latest news) letters, many of which were entered, about Indian warfare in the Provincias Internas during the preceding month, with an indication of the losses incurred and inflicted, by the Spaniards and Indians respectively.¹²—NPC

30. **Legajos 103-4-15 to 24 and 103-5-1 to 13.** *Duplicados de Comandantes generales de las provincias Ynternas.* These twenty-three legajos, dating from 1771 to 1802, form part of a set of which there are five more legajos, for the years 1803 to 1821. In no group were the rules for exclusion of material from the *Catalogue* more rigorously

¹² Many of the documents in legajo 103-4-12 were nearly as solid and hard as wood when found by the writer. They appear to have become water-soaked, and then to have remained perhaps a hundred years or more before they were opened, by the writer, for examination. Once the stiffness had been taken out, they were as pliable as most other manuscript material, but the writing was all but illegible.

applied. Only such documents as referred to the Californias or had a very direct bearing on the affairs of Alta California were entered. Thus, material for New Mexico and Texas (except in *legajos* 103-4-15, and 16) was not entered, unless it appeared in documents referring to the Californias. Down to 1783, Sonora materials were entered liberally, but after that date, when the Spanish advance by way of the Gila and Colorado rivers had in fact stopped, the Sonora documents were omitted.

Legajos 103-4-15 and 16 are to be regarded separately from the others of the set. Of fifty-two items that were entered, comprising most of the two *legajos*, one is an "*estado*" showing the condition of the frontier presidios in 1771, except those of the Californias and Nuevo Santander; another is the printed decree establishing a line of frontier *presidios*; and the other fifty, the basis for the two just named, are *testimonios* covering the inspection of the frontier presidios by the Marqués de Rubí in the years 1766 to 1768. All are dated 1771, the year the *testimonios* were made up, but the various documents within the *testimonios* are for the years of the Rubí inspection. Among the few unentered materials, there is one *expediente* of 1777, based on reports of Governor Barry of Nueva Vizcaya, reciting the misfortunes of his province as a result of Indian wars; one *estado* in this *expediente* shows the losses by each *alcaldía* in men and property since 1771.

The *duplicados* proper begin with *legajo* 103-4-17 of the year 1778. Just as in the case of the already described *duplicados* in the "Audiencia of Mexico" group, the general comment for which applies, they are made up principally of the numbered duplicates (and their enclosures) in the series of the letters of the *comandantes generales* of the Provincias Internas to the *ministros generales* in Spain.¹³ They are of unquestionable importance (despite the lack of the drafts of replies from Spain) for the affairs of the Provincias Internas during practically the entire period in which they formed a *comandancia general* in a measure distinct from the viceroyalty of New Spain. Not a few letters in the numbered series are missing, but it is often possible to determine what they deal with, through the presence of *indices* of the correspondence for a given month's mail. In three *legajos* (103-4-19, 103-5-4,

¹³ As in the case of the *Audiencia* of Mexico, a number of documents appear to be the original, instead of the duplicate. One wonders if it were not due, in many instances, to the failure of a clerk to write a "D" on the document, since that is the only way in which these materials differ from originals. There are not a few triplicates instead of duplicates.

and 103-5-7) there are *expedientes* based on letters of intendants to the authorities in Spain; in two (103-5-7 and 8), of the president of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara; in two (103-5-4 and 103-5-7), of various individuals, particularly ecclesiastical officials; in four (103-5-8 to 10 and 103-7-12), based on unnumbered letters of Ugarte; and in one (103-5-9), on the unnumbered letters of Nava. Beginning with *legajo* 103-4-17, there were 1,060 *expedientes* in the numbered letter series of the *comandantes generales*. From a regional standpoint they deal most prominently with the provinces from Sonora to Coahuila. Texas fares well—Alta California and New Mexico, less so. In all, 150 *expedientes*, or portions of them, with 459 documents, were catalogued.

Among outstanding entered materials may be mentioned the following: duplicates of Croix's voluminous memorials already referred to in the description of *legajo* 103-3-24; the acts of the *junta de guerra* held by Croix at Chihuahua in 1778, about military policies for the Provincias Internas; various *expedientes* about Neve's activities in Alta California in founding new settlements, and in preparing and putting into execution a new *reglamento*; *expedientes* about the progress of the settlements founded by Neve, especially San Jose and Los Angeles; the reviews of Alta California presidios; various *expedientes* about the founding of Spanish settlements at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, the Yuma disaster of 1781, the ensuing campaigns against the Yumas, and the abandonment of the land route to Alta California; Neve's instructions to Fages, who succeeded him as governor of the Californias; the important *estado* catalogued as number 4828; and the *expediente* of the successful Zúñiga expedition to discover a route between New Mexico and Sonora.

The unentered material includes numerous *expedientes* about Indian warfare, not only in Nueva Vizcaya and Coahuila, but also against the Apaches in Texas, the Comanches in New Mexico, and (after 1783) the Seris and Apaches of the Gila in Sonora. There is also much local material for Paso del Norte, San Antonio de Bexar, San Sabá, and other places within or near the present American boundary in New Mexico and Texas. Among other items, the following may be noted: service sheets, in each of several years, of all the military officials of the frontier, including governors, adjutant inspectors, captains, lieutenants, *alféreces*, sergeants, *cadetes*, and adjutant majors of militia, of which only those of men known to have had a direct connection with Alta California history were entered; reviews of presidios other than those of Alta California; twelve *expedientes* (in *legajo* 103-4-23) about

the formation of militia companies in Nueva Vizcaya, and the questions arising therefrom; and an *expediente* of 1795, of about six hundred pages, dealing with religious affairs in New Mexico.¹⁴—NPC

31. **Legajo 103-5-20.** *Correspondencia con los Gobernadores, Intendentes de Nueva Vizcaya y otras Provincias Internas. Años 1735 á 1821.* This is a poorly organized *legajo*, with material for all of the frontier provinces, but mostly concerned with Sonora and Durango. The principal basis of the *expedientes* is the correspondence of the governors and intendants directly with the authorities in Spain. The *legajo* deals primarily with petitions for promotion, and appointments to office. Occasionally, important matter of a general nature appears relative to these appointments, as in the case of the proceedings of the *junta de guerra* that considered Gallardo's notable report about conditions in Sonora, in which Gallardo recommended the opening of land communication with the Californias from Sonora; this comes up in connection with the appointment of Diego Parrilla as governor of Sinaloa and Sonora. The *legajo* is by no means inclusive of the correspondence of the governors and intendants, only a few of whom are represented at all. Thirty-one items were entered. There is considerable material about Indian affairs in Durango which is perhaps the most noteworthy of the uncatalogued documents. Two similar *legajos*, not examined for cataloguing, are 103-5-19, described as containing the correspondence of the governors and intendants of Nuevo León, New Mexico, and Nuevo Santander from 1730 to 1821, and 103-5-21, similarly for Coahuila, Durango, and Texas from 1738 to 1821.—NPC

32. **Legajo 103-5-25.** *Correspondencia con los Presidentes de la Audiencia. Años 1734 á 1805.* Like the *legajo* just described, this too in no sense approaches completeness within the terms of its description. There are letters of the presidents of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara between the years named, with also some letters of prior, and some of later, date; but presumably the correspondence in the *legajo* is a very small fraction of the entire amount for the period covered, most of the years containing none whatever. An interesting feature of the *legajo* is the light it throws on the acquisition of the presidency of the *Audiencia*, since petitions for that post and appointments to it form a large part of the material in the *legajo*. The office was purchasable, the usual

¹⁴ One *expediente* in *legajo* 103-5-3, based on Croix's letter, number 939, bore the marks placed on a file when it is removed (usually for copying) from a *legajo*.

price being 24,000 *pesos fuertes* for a term of eight years. The possessor might fill the post himself, name somebody else to serve in his place, or even bequeath his title to an heir. Not only were single terms sold, but also the reversion after the expiration of a first or even a second term. There is also much material of a more general character for affairs within the area of the jurisdiction of the *Audiencia*. The only entered material was an *expediente* of thirteen documents for the years 1740 to 1744, dealing with the activities of the *Marqués de Aysa* to protect the west coast against the English expedition of Anson and any other English ships which might appear.—NPC

33. **Legajo 103-6-19.** *Espediente sobre cuentas de las rentas del Hospital Real de San Cosme y S. Damian de Durango. Años 1771.* The title is a sufficient indication of the contents of the *legajo*. Nothing was entered.—NPC

34. **Legajo 103-6-21.** *Espediente sobre el establecimiento de la poblacion del Carrizal y del Presidio de la Junta de los rios del norte y concho. Años 1759 á 1760.* This contains only the two *testimonios* catalogued at numbers 454 and 455, aggregating over nine hundred pages and dealing with the question of protecting the Nueva Vizcaya frontier from the raids of the Indians of Texas, through the founding of a presidio on the Río Grande.—NPC

35. **Legajos 103-6-23 to 31 and 103-7-1 to 12.** *Cartas y expedientes.* These twenty-one *legajos* dating from 1744 to 1785, are in a series containing seventeen more, which carry the inclusive dates to 1800. *Legajo 103-6-23* embraces the years 1744 to 1760, but the majority of the others are for a single year. The material in *legajo 103-6-23*, most of which was entered, is in disorder, indicating a probability of its having been used, although there were no copy marks. *Legajo 103-7-11* seems also to have been used, for it is in wild disorder, although lacking removal marks, but the material which bears no observable relation to the numbered *expedientes*, constituting three-fourths of the *legajo*, may once have formed one *expediente*, for it relates to a single idea. The other *legajos* retain the original good order of their filing. The materials are in groups of years, with a series of numbered *expedientes* in each year, very few of the serial numbers of which are missing. The last bundle in each year's list is composed of brief *expedientes* of but one or a few documents each, upon which no action by the

authorities in Spain was necessary. The documents were merely read, therefore, and filed. These papers are called *Cartas de visto*, of which there are about thirty in each annual group of this set. Most of them are acknowledgments of the receipt of royal orders, or announcements of installation in office. Counting each year's *Cartas de visto* bundle as one *expediente*, there are 261 *expedientes* in twenty of the *legajos* investigated, excluding *legajo* 103-6-23. Fifteen *expedientes* were catalogued, together with some of the material in four of the *Cartas de visto* bundles, yielding fifty-seven items, or a total of eighty-two with the twenty-five of *legajo* 103-6-23. These include New Mexico and Texas items.

While less narrowly personal than the papers of the *Espedientes diarios* (discussed in the next following section), those of this set are also of an administrative character, of matters that came up in the ordinary course of business, somewhat general in subject-matter at times, though locally applied. Much of a judicial character and, especially in the later *legajos*, much pertaining to the church, more particularly the secular arm, appear. The *expedientes* for the year 1760 are illustrative of the whole set. They treat of the following subjects: salaries of *alcaldes mayores*; the decision that *corregidores*, *alcaldes*, and justices should reside in the principal town of their district; a request for an explanation of a decree with reference to matrimony; the inability of Indian widows to pay tribute; the sale of certain offices; the collection of certain sums from the cathedral of Guadalajara; the need of a greater population in Coahuila; the visit of the bishop in Nuevo León and Texas; the question whether the *oficiales reales* of Durango, Guadalajara, or Mexico should handle the papers dealing with the taking possession of office by officials in New Mexico; about a settlement north of the mouth of the Río Grande without any pastor; and *Cartas de visto*. Occasionally, material of some importance is to be found in the *legajos*. The following items show this: measures taken as a result of the appearance of Dutch ships off the Pacific coast of New Spain, and as a result of the capture of Frenchmen in New Mexico and Texas, both in *legajo* 103-6-23; and the 116 page summary for the Council of the Indies of the *expediente* in which the most noteworthy document was the Lizazón memorial about conditions in Sonora and problems of northwestward advance, in *legajo* 103-6-25 (mentioned in item 560 of the *Catalogue*).

Several items of interest were not entered, some of which would usually have been regarded as within the plan of the *Catalogue*. The items

follow: a voluminous *expediente* arising from a lawsuit in connection with pearl-fishing in the Gulf of California, the only uncatalogued material of *legajo* 103-6-23; an *expediente* about the establishment of the *alcabala* in Culiacán, Ostimuri, Real del Rosario, and Sonora, in *legajo* 103-6-25; two *expedientes* about the Frenchman Pedro Molina, who was married to a woman of Guadalajara and was interested in mining, but was living at Guadalajara without the permit required in the case of a foreigner, in *legajos* 103-6-30 and 103-6-31; the project of a citizen of Guadalajara for the establishment of eight royal banks in the two Americas for the benefit of miners, and an *expediente* about the division of the Californias between the Franciscans and Dominicans, both in *legajo* 103-7-1; an *expediente* about reducing the price of quicksilver at Bolaños, so as to assist in developing mineral wealth there, in *legajo* 103-7-2; two *expedientes* about secularizing certain Franciscan missions in Nueva Galicia, in *legajos* 103-7-3 and 103-7-11; and several *expedientes* of the year 1777 concerning the difficulties arising between the viceroyalty and the *comandancia general* of the Provincias Internas, as a result of the establishment of the latter, in *legajo* 103-7-5.—NPC

36. *Legajos 104-1-6 to 14. Expedientes diarios. Años 1760 á 1799.* This is another well-ordered set of *legajos*, the material being arranged in packages covering a single year, within which the *expedientes* have a consecutive numbering. The documents are usually of a minor administrative character, almost wholly concerned with the petitions of individuals about matters of personal interest to them. Petitions to be allowed to go to the Indies, or to carry certain relatives and servants there, petitions for a right to marry, requests for office or for promotion, claims for sums of money, requests for confirmations in office or in social standing—it is of such material that the *legajos* are made up. Aside from their institutional possibilities, the documents are occasionally of value because they deal with some official in whom the investigator has an interest or because they refer incidentally, in supporting the petition in question, to events that are within the scope of an investigation. In the case of the *Catalogue*, seventeen *expedientes* (of which fourteen come in *legajos* 104-1-6 and 7), yielding forty-nine items, were entered, out of a total of 422 *expedientes*. Two of the entered *expedientes*, one dealing with the establishment of the Dominicans in Baja California, and the other giving complete and detailed information as to the expense of the Department of San Blas and the Californias from 1768 to 1774, proved to be material of importance for the *Catalogue*—serving as illustrations of the way in which valuable items are occasionally buried in unpromising *legajos*.

At a period of more liberal interpretation of the rules for entry, the following *expedientes* might also have been catalogued: *legajo* 104-1-7, 1769, no. 1—petition for permission to fill vacancies at the College of San Fernando, Mexico, caused by the sending of missionaries to the Californias; *legajo* 104-1-7, 1769, no. 2—petition for permission to fill vacancies at the College of Santa Cruz, Querétaro, caused by the sending of missionaries to Sinaloa and Sonora; *legajo* 104-1-7, 1770, no. 2—petition of Thomas Prieto to go to the Indies to serve as a missionary in the Californias, the petition being denied on the ground that Prieto was over fifty years old;¹⁵ *legajo* 104-1-10, 1780, no. 5—grant of the rank of city to Arispe, Sonora, because it was to be the capital of the Provincias Internas and the seat of a bishopric; *legajo* 104-1-10, 1782, no. 8—petition of Francisco Sánchez Zúñiga, a Queretaran friar who had spent ten years as a missionary in Pimería Alta, to be allowed to return to Spain; *legajo* 104-1-14, 1799, nos. 3 to 6—petitions of five Dominicans, who had served twenty years in Baja California, to be made masters in their order; *legajo* 104-1-14, 1799, no. 10—petition of a Dominican, who had served in Baja California, to be made *predicador general* of his order.—NPC

37. **Legajo 104-2-13.** *Espedientes e ynstancias de partes. Años 1766 á 1777.* This is one of a set of twelve which cover the years 1732 to 1826. The material is concerned with the petitions of individuals for office, more pay, promotion, financial assistance, and, in the case of widows, for pensions. Except for a few petitions by members of the clergy, the individuals concerned were civil officials already in government employ. Little of value appeared, but eight items were entered.—NPC

38. **Legajo 104-2-25.** *Duplicados de sugetos particulares del distrito de aquella Audiencia. Años 1707 á 1809.* Another *legajo* with the same title is for the years 1653 to 1706. The title of *legajo* 104-2-25 does not fit the material exactly, for there are a number of *expedientes* which are general in nature and of more than ordinary value, some documents which are not duplicates, and some dated as late as 1816. Most of the papers, however, do relate to matters concerning individuals, and are duplicates, within the dates given. The greater part of the *legajo* treats of ecclesiastical affairs. The nature of the materials is well illustrated by the following items, which were regarded as just too remote

¹⁵ This is the only petition in the set of an individual wishing to go to the Californias. It may also be worthy of note, that the other matters of the *legajo* (appointments, etc.) do not relate directly to the Californias.

for entry: an *expediente* of 175 pages about an uprising, in 1720, of the eleven Indian *pueblos* of the Río del Norte (Río Grande); various *expedientes* about affairs in Nueva Vizcaya during the rule of Governor Belanzarán, notably a seventeen-page letter of 1740 by the governor himself; a letter of the Marqués de Torre Campo, in 1747, relating his achievements as governor of Nueva Vizcaya, and discussing the state of affairs there; a gossipy letter of the bishop of Guadalajara, March 13, 1746, in response to a request from the authorities in Spain, describing the various officials of Guadalajara, including Echeverz, president of the Audiencia, and the Marqués de Aysa, a past and future president; and an *expediente* of 150 pages, dated 1796, concerning the *residencia* of Pedro Tueros, governor of Coahuila. A curious item is the poetic effusion of the Marqués de Torre Campo on the accession of Ferdinand VI. Twenty-seven items were entered, including an important *expediente* of 1809 about the governmental restrictions on immigration into Coahuila and Texas.—NPC

39. **Legajo 104-3-1.** *Espediente sobre la historia de la conquista de la Nueva Galicia escrito por el Licdo. D. Matias de la Mota. Años 1760.* This tiny *legajo* of fifty pages is concerned with the petition of Mota Padilla for the publication of his book, this much being granted, and for certain official positions in Guadalajara that he desired. Nothing was entered.¹⁶—NPC

40. **Legajo 104-3-2.** *Espediente de la expedicion hecha a la Sonora por D. Jose de Galvez y donativos que para ello se hicieron. Años 1766 á 1773.* From the standpoint of the objects of the *Catalogue*, this was one of the richest of the *legajos*. It was in such admirably good order that it can hardly have been used before the writer came upon it. The entire *legajo* was entered, yielding 340 items. The title of the *legajo* is not adequate to describe the material it contains. The documents show that José de Gálvez and the Marqués de Croix formed a plan, which was later carried on by Bucarely, for the development and advance of the northern frontier of New Spain, not only in Sonora, but also along the whole line, from the Californias to Texas. The central idea was the suppression of the rebellious Indians of Sonora and an advance to the Gila and Colorado rivers. As a preliminary, however, Alta California was to be occupied, Baja California made prosperous, or, at least, freed from existing evils that retarded its

¹⁶ The Mota Padilla work seems not to have been published for over a century, when it appeared under the following title: *Historia de la conquista de la provincia de la Nueva-Galicia*. Mexico. 1870. [1871-1872].

development, and the military leaders of Nueva Vizcaya, Coahuila, and Texas were to hold the hostile Indians in check, until the Spanish troops from Sonora might come by way of the Gila to settle the issue in the east. The *legajo* treats adequately of the workings of the plan, and is fullest for the regions to which Gálvez gave his principal attention, the two Californias and Sonora, and for the years 1768 and 1769 when he personally was on the scene. Except for papers stated to have been filed elsewhere, concerning Russian aggressions, and for certain of Gálvez's reports about the Alta California expeditions of 1769, the *legajo* provides an almost complete survey of Gálvez's activities in Baja California and Sonora until he was taken sick in 1769, and furnishes numerous documents about the heretofore little known story of the Sonora war. The great majority of the documents are copies of the reports and enclosures of Gálvez, Domingo Elizondo, and others to the viceroy, forwarded by him to Julián de Arriaga, the *ministro general* in Spain.¹⁷—NPC

41. **Legajo 104-3-3.** *Espedicion hecha por tierra á Monterrey en California. Años 1768 á 1772.* Like *legajo* 104-3-2, this also was a valuable *legajo*, giving seventy-six items, the entire *legajo*, for the *Catalogue*. It did not have the completeness as to the subject-matter treated that *legajo* 104-3-2 had, but it furnished abundant materials concerning the Alta California expeditions of 1769, after their arrival at San Diego. Thus, the march up the peninsula is inadequately referred to, but the two marches to Monterey and the occupation of that port in 1770 are abundantly documented. There is also much material about the preliminaries of both the sea and land expeditions and concerning the Indian wars in Sonora, including the voluminous account of Beleña, catalogued at number 1940. The *legajo* had been much used, although still in good order, and, except for the Beleña report, there was hardly a document that had not been copied.¹⁸

42. **Legajos 104-3-4 and 5.** *Espediente sobre la sublevacion de los Yndios de la Pimeria alta y sus incidencias. Años 1775.* All of the material in these valuable *legajos*, 155 items in all, was catalogued. The revolt discussed is not of the year 1775, but the Pima revolt of 1751 and its important consequences. To this subject are devoted half of *legajo* 104-3-4 and all of *legajo* 104-3-5. The documents are principally *testimonios* of the year 1754, some of them the result of Jesuit

¹⁷ Much of this material has since been procured for the Bancroft Library.

¹⁸ The copies were procured by Professor Stephens for the Bancroft Library. The Beleña report also has since been copied.

efforts to exculpate themselves from blame for the uprising, but most of them resulting from the enquiries of their opponent, Governor Diego Parrilla. There are other documents on this subject between 1751 and 1759. The whole number furnish ample opportunity for the study, not only of the Pima revolt, but also for the affairs of Sonora and frontier conditions in general. The Spanish projects of advance by way of the Gila and Colorado rivers are prominently to the fore as well, as, for example, in the voluminous Balthasar and Gallardo memorials of 1753 and 1758.

Half of *legajo* 104-3-4 is devoted to Dominican petitions for a missionary field, in particular, in the Californias. The documents are for the years 1760 to 1775, and include much important material other than that of the Dominican efforts. There are statistical accounts of the Baja California missions in 1768 and in 1773, the valuable Gálvez memorial of 1773 about the division of the Californias between the Franciscans of San Fernando and the Dominicans, various reports of the fiscales of the Council of the Indies and resolutions on the Dominican petitions, and especially the important plan of the Council of March 6, 1775, material also about the Anza expedition of 1774, and, in general, a great deal bearing upon the region of the Gila and Colorado and upon the Californias.

Some of the Dominican material had been copied, but most of *legajo* 104-3-4 and all of *legajo* 104-3-5 were free from marks indicating removal for copy.

43. *Legajo 104-3-9. Consultas, Materias, e Ynformes de Real Hacienda. Años 1596 á 1805.* Only one document of this *legajo*, the item catalogued as 410, was entered, and this seems to have slipped into the *legajo* by mistake. Nevertheless, the materials are extremely important for matters of finance in Spanish colonial administration. The papers are mostly concerned with the affairs of the Real Caja of Guadalajara, but there are occasional references to other *cajas reales* within the jurisdiction of the Audiencia of Guadalajara. Most of the documents are summary accounts, and not mere masses of figures, of the recommendations of the Contaduría General and Council of the Indies. One of the most remarkable documents of the *legajo* is a *testimonio* of 1765, forwarded to Spain with a letter of August 3, 1765, by the *oficiales reales* of the Real Caja of Guadalajara, of which the title reads as follows: *Testimonio de varias Certificaciones, y diligencias pertenecientes á la Comprobacion de el Cargo, y Data . . . de la Real Hazienda, y Casa de esta Ciudad de Guadalaxara de veinte años á esta parte.* The

document is a certified copy, 116 pages long. It was written to demonstrate how much more successful the writers had been in gathering revenues, in the ten-year period from 1753 to 1762, than their predecessors had been in an equal length of time, from 1743 to 1752. Not only did they prove their case, but their figures for the entire twenty years show annual remittances to Mexico, representing an excess of receipts over disbursements of between 80 and 90 per cent of the amounts collected by them. Figures are also present for the receipts of each year, indicating the different sources of revenue and the amounts they produced. This valuable document is supplemented by material in *legajo* 104-3-21 (presently to be described).¹⁹—NPC

44. **Legajo 104-3-10.** *Provisiones de Empleos de Real Hacienda. Años 1764 á 1795.* A second *legajo* with this title dates from 1796 to 1808. This *legajo* deals with the appointments and promotions of *oficiales reales* of the more important *cajas reales* within the jurisdiction of the Audiencia of Guadalajara. Eleven items were entered.—NPC

45. **Legajo 104-3-18.** *Oficiales Reales y sus dependencias. Años 1768 á 1791.* This is the second of four *legajos*, the whole series dating from 1743 to 1811, and referring to the operation of the Real Caja of Guadalajara. While but three inconsequential items were entered, the *legajo* has some importance for matters of *real hacienda*. It covers a wide range in subject-matter, the following being some of the topics that appear: projects for increasing revenue; methods of administration; letters enclosing accounts for a given period, and stating results; occasional *cortes*, *tanteos* and *estados*²⁰ which happened not to be removed to their proper file; indices of the letters of the *oficiales reales*; and matters concerning individuals, such as questions of salary, appointments to office, and requests for permission to marry.—NPC

46. **Legajo 104-3-21.** *Estados, Cortes y Tanteos de Guadalajara. Años 1761 á 1781.* This is one of two *legajos*, the second carrying the inclusive dates to 1807. The receipts and disbursements of the Real Caja of Guadalajara are covered with completeness for the years named. The *cortes* and *tanteos* give the *cargo y data*, or receipts and disbursements, in detail for the whole of each year. Each of these documents fills about fifty pages. They are summed up in an *estado*, an

¹⁹ The materials of *legajos* 104-3-9 and 104-3-21, covering the years 1742 to 1781, were used in Chapman, *The Founding of Spanish California*, pp. 52, 53, 455, 456, and appendix II. between pp. 456-457.

²⁰ These terms are defined in the next following *legajo* description.

exceedingly neat piece of work on a single sheet,²¹ although this document is missing for the earlier years of the *legajo*. As already mentioned, this *legajo* and 104-3-9 furnish a fairly complete history of the financial operations of the Real Caja of Guadalajara from 1743 to 1781, but this is the better *legajo*, not only because of the *estados*, but also because disbursements are itemized. Despite the great value of the *legajo*, only five items mentioning remissions of funds to San Blas were entered.—NPC

47. **Legajos 104-3-23 to 25.** *Cuentas de Real Hacienda de Guadalajara.* These three *legajos*, for the years 1761 to 1776, form part of a set of eight, of which the last five range from 1777 to 1788. Except for three *Pliegos de Sumario*²² for 1742, 1764, and 1765, the materials of *legajo* 104-3-23 consist of five books, one for each year from 1761 to 1765, like those elsewhere styled *Libros Manuales*. In later years the *Relación Jurada*, *Pliego de Sumario*, and *Resultas y Reparos* are present, indicating a change in the methods of accounting. The materials are important, since the figures are for the wide-sweeping jurisdiction of the Real Caja of Guadalajara, and bear upon the economic development, and therefore upon the Spanish advance, in the frontier provinces. Among materials of a special character is the item catalogued as number 1,837, summarizing receipts, disbursements, and remissions to Mexico for each year from 1762 to 1771. The three *legajos* were catalogued in entirety, yielding thirty-six items.—NPC

48. **Legajo 104-4-28.** *Cuentas de Real Hacienda del Rosario y Alamos. Años 1772 á 1781.* A second *legajo* is for 1782 to 1786. *Legajo* 104-4-28 is wholly concerned with Alamos. In each year there are four classes of documents, the *Pliego de Sumario*, *Resultas y Reparos* (called *Resultas y Reflexas* here), *Relación Jurada*,²³ and *Cuenta de Cargo y Data*, the last-named providing separate accounts of each branch of *real hacienda*. These papers are of value for the Spanish northwestward advance, as they indicate the economic progress, especially of the mining districts, on which such an advance was based. All of the fifty-two items of *legajo* 104-4-28 were entered.—NPC

49. **Legajo 104-5-10.** *Cuentas de Real Hacienda de las Provincias Ynternas. Años 1779 á 1782.* The *legajo* is not well described, for it deals only with the expenses of the militia companies maintained in Nueva Vizcaya. Nothing was entered.—NPC

²¹ Photographs of two *estados* are given in appendix II. of Chapman, *The Founding of Spanish California*.

²² For unexplained terms, see section 50, where definitions are given.

²³ See the definitions given in section 50.

50. **Legajos 104-5-11 to 15.** *Cuentas de Real Hacienda de S. Blas de California. Años 1774 á 1794.* These *legajos* contain the financial operations of the Department of San Blas in its important relation to the Californias. While the materials vary in some measure in the different *legajos*, there are six principal types of documents found. The *Relación Jurada*, or sworn statement of receipts and disbursements, made up at the end of each year by the commissary of San Blas and his assistants, provides an itemized account of the kinds of goods sent to the Californias, together with the amounts and prices, dates of shipment, ships upon which they were loaded, etc. The *Pliego de Sumario* is a summary of the *Relación Jurada*. The *Resultas y Reparos*, also called *Pliegos de Consistencia, Autos de Consistencia y Reparos*, and yet other names, contains a detailed comment on the various items of the *Relación Jurada*, averaging from ten to twenty times that document in length. The two last-described documents were made by up the Real Tribunal de Cuentas of Mexico; they tend in great measure to clear up the meaning of the masses of figures appearing in the *Relación Jurada*. Beginning with 1786, the last year of *legajo* 104-5-11, the documents consist principally of three leather-bound volumes. The *Libro Manual* is a journal, or day book, in which items, whether debit or credit, are entered consecutively under each day, with the same sort of comment as that of the *Relación Jurada*. The *Libro Mayor* is a ledger, and the *Libro de Caja*, or *Libro de Tesorero*, is a cash book. In these later years, the first three documents described are missing, except the *Resultas y Reparos*, and that is briefer than before. The later materials are therefore more difficult of use by an investigator.

For the minute details of the Spanish settlements in Alta California, these *legajos* are extremely important, since that colony was almost wholly dependent on San Blas. These documents not only show everything that was shipped to Alta California, but also furnish much incidental data, such as the names of ships and their officers and the dates of sailing. In *legajo* 104-5-11 there were a few documents of a financial character other than those described above, all of which referred to Alta California. Every document of the five *legajos*, 103 in all, was entered.—NPC

51. **Legajo 104-5-16.** *Cuentas de Real Hacda. de S. Carlos de Perote en California. Años 1773 á 1789.* Two other *legajos* in this set carry the dates to 1803. *Legajo* 104-5-16 is complete only for the years 1773, 1774, and 1786 to 1789, although a few documents of 1779 to 1782 appear. The documents are the same as those described in section

50. Since the fort of San Carlos de Perote was in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, it would seem that the *legajo* is wrongly entitled. Nevertheless, the twenty items of the *legajo* were entered, three, at least, with justification, since they referred to the accounts of the presidio of Loreto in Baja California.—NPC

52. **Legajo 104-5-19.** *Espedientes de Real Hacienda en general. Años 1764 á 1791.* This is the first of a set of five *legajos* running to the year 1819. The materials were a distinct surprise, in that they did not consist of account books and lists of figures, but were rather in the nature of projects of *real hacienda*. They are principally for the year 1786 to 1791, and deal, for the most part, with the Department of San Blas, and with plans for instituting trade between the Philippines and Alta California. Two *expedientes* appear in which suggestions were made, between 1786 and 1790, for developing the fur trade of Alta California and the northwest coast. One of them involved also the development of Alta California's mineral wealth; furs were to be exchanged for quicksilver, which was to be procured in China and sent, by way of the Philippines, to San Francisco. The *legajo* yielded thirty-eight items for the *Catalogue*.—NPC

53. **Legajo 104-5-24.** *Espedientes é instancias de partes. Años 1777 á 1789.* A second *legajo* is for 1790 and 1791. Although *legajo* 104-5-24 has the same title as the already described *legajo* 104-2-13, which it resembles in kind, it proved unexpectedly rich in materials for the Department of San Blas, the greater part of the *legajo* relating to that department. Most of the documents have the usual *de partes* character of referring to individuals, such as the remittances of sums by officials of San Blas to their families in Spain, or promotions of officials, or, in the present instance, charges against them on the ground of their operating a gambling establishment, but there are some *expedientes* of a general character. Most important of the entered material of a general nature is an *expediente* of 1777 about a proposal to move the Department of San Blas to Matanchel or Chacala. Among material not entered was an *expediente* of 1788, about two hundred pages long, concerning the causes of the economic decline in the province of Durango. Fifty-five items were entered.—NPC

54. **Legajo 104-6-7.** *Expediente sobre la imposicion y cobro de tributos en la Provincia de Sonora y otras. Años 1776.* This *legajo* in fact deals almost wholly with the collection of the royal tributes from the Indians of Sinaloa, rather than from those of Sonora. Four documents were entered because of their reference to general laws applying the tributes in all parts of New Spain.—NPC

55. *Legajo 104-6-8. Patentes y Nombramientos militares. Años 1699 á 1804.* This is both a very important and an exceedingly well-ordered *legajo*, covering appointments to military positions in the frontier provinces for the years given above. The material is arranged in separate folders by presidios or posts, with a statement of the inclusive dates of the appointments. The file is fairly complete, one officer usually succeeding a predecessor whose prior appointment appears in the *legajo*.²⁴ The appointments are for commanders of the particular post, although a few officials of lower grade appear. Entry was made of 353 items according to the scheme of the *Catalogue*. The list itself of the military posts, with the inclusive dates of appointments, is a matter of importance, and it is therefore inserted below, just as it appeared on the covers of the various folders. Those marked with a double asterisk were entered in entirety; those with a single asterisk, to 1781; the others were not entered at all. Where the inclusive dates are inaccurate, they are corrected, in brackets, before or after the given dates, as the case may be.—NPC

<i>Post</i>	<i>Years</i>
1. **Presidio de la Bahia del Espiritu Santo.....	1731-1783 [1799]
2. *Presidio de Sn. Juan Bauptha del Rio Grande.....	1709-1784 [1803]
3. **Presidio del Paso del Rio del Norte.....	1699-1782 [1803]
4. Presidio de Sn. Felipe y Santiago de Janos.....	1734-1782 [1803]
5. *Presidio Sta. Gertrudis del Altar.....	1778-1784 [1796]
6. Presidio de Sn. Buenaventura.....	1774-1785 [1803]
7. **Presidio de Sn. Diego en Californias.....	1782- [1800]
8. Presidio Santiago de Mapimi.....	1731-1738
9. Presidio del Sacramento.....	1738
10. **Presidio de Nra. Sra. de Loreto en las Californias	1746-1782 [1800]
11. **Presidio de Sn. Antonio de Vejar.....	1731-1782 [1803]
12. Presidio de Nayarit.....	1731- [1769]
13. **Presidio de Sn. Felipe de Jesus de Guevabi en Si- naloa.....	1747
14. **Presidio de Sn. Pedro de Gracia Rl. 6 Guevavi...	1746
15. **Presidio de Sn. Franco. en las Californias.....	1782 [1802]
16. **Presidio de Sta. Barbara en Californias.....	1782- [1802]
17. *Presidio de Terrenate en la frontera de Sonora...	1755-1775
18. *Presidio de Sn. Bernardino en Sonora.....	1776-1778 [1794]
19. **Presidio de Sn. Eleceario.....	1778- [1799]
20. **Sn. Blas de Californias.....	1789- [1800]
21. *Presidio de Nra. Sra. de la Concepcion de la Mon- cloba.....	1733-1783 [1803]

²⁴ The *legajo* appears to have been in the file of the Contaduría General; the appointments are copies of the duplicate forwarded to it, the remitting letters to it are originals, and the Contaduría replies are drafts.

22. **Presidio de Tubac..... 1767
23. **Milicias de Cavra. de las Fronteras de Sierra Gorda..... [1794]
24. Presidio del Principe..... 1778-1784 [1804]
25. **Villa de Laredo..... 1789
26. Presidio Sn. Pedro del Gallo..... 1746
27. Presidio de Sn. Gregorio de Zerralvo, en el No. Ro. de Leon..... 1735
28. **Presidios Internos . . . Nueva España . . . Comandtes.—Ynspectores..... 1772-1785 [1803]
29. Nueva Espa. Cohahuila . . . Cirujano Militar 1793- [1796]
30. Provas. Internas . . . Ofics. de Caballeria.... [1786-1788]
31. N. E. Provincias Internas Retiros..... [1791]
32. N.E. Provincias Internas . . . Ofizs. sin denominon. de Cuerpo..... 1787- [1790]
33. **Tubac Compañia de Yndios Pimas..... [1801]
34. **N.E. Sn. Rafael de Buena-vista Compañia de Yndios Pimas..... [1789]
35. **Presidio de Sn. Carlos de Monterrey..... 1777-1783 [1802]
36. Presidio de Sn. Carlos de Buena Vista..... 1774-1784 [1803]
37. *Presidio Sn. Miguel de Zerrogordo ó San Carlos.. 1731-[1801]
38. **Presidio de Sn. Sabás..... 1777-1782
39. Presidio de Sta. Rosa de Aguaverde..... 1729-1778 [1804]
40. N.E. Presidio de Guajoquilla..... 1774-8-2 [1804]
41. *Presidio de Sn. Fernando del Carrizal..... 1774-17 [1803]
42. *Presidio de Orcasistas..... 1778-178[[1794]
43. **Presidio de Sn. Agustín de Tugson..... 1776-1783[1804]]
44. **Presidio de Sta. Feé del Nuevo Mexico..... 1778-1783 [1803]
45. **Presidio de Sta. Cruz..... 1776-1785 [
46. *Presidio Sn. Bernno. de Fronteras..... 1782-[1802]
47. Compa. de Opatas de Bacoachi, y Babispe..... [1783-1802] 1802]
48. N.E. Presidio de Sn. Antonio de la Babia..... 1774-1785 [
49. Compa. Volante de la Nueva Vizcaya 1731-1804
50. Compa. Volante del Saltillo..... 1784- [1785]
51. Chiguagua Compa. Volante..... [1778-1784]
52. Nuevo Santander..... 1789-[1802]
53. **Compa. Volante de Monterrey..... [1788-1793]
54. Sn. Teodoro de Conchos..... 1789
55. Compa. Volante de Sn. Carlos de Parras..... 1784-1802
56. Compañia Volante de Sn. Juan Bautista de Lampazos..... 1791-1802
57. Compa. Volante de las Provas. Internas de N.E... [1699] -1785
58. Companias francas de Voluntarios de las Provinc. Internas de N.E..... [1788] -1800

56. Legajo 104-6-9. *Asuntos de Guerra. Años 1752 á 1769.* The title of this *legajo* comes from a thirty-two page *expediente* of four documents for the year 1769, dealing with the Sonora campaign. This was

the only material catalogued. The principal content of the *legajo* is a number of *testimonios*, five of them bulking large, stated as having been found (presumably by those who made up the *legajo*) without the letters with which originally they were enclosed. They are papers in certain lawsuits, and are *asuntos de guerra* only in that military men were the judges.—NPC

57. Legajo 104-6-12. *Fortificaciones, Pertrechos de Guerra, Situados de tropa y sus Yncidencias. Años 1763 á 1787*. This is a small *legajo*, mainly composed of *expedientes* arising from the petitions of military men for promotion. There are a few documents also about the movement of troops. Nothing was entered.—NPC

58. Legajos 104-6-13 to 23. *Fortificaciones, Pertrechos de Guerra, Situados de Tropa y Provisiones de Empleos de las Provincias Ynternas. Años 1760 á 1832*. After an investigation of the similarly-named sets already described in sections 16 and 57 had revealed little of value for the *Catalogue* not much was expected of this series of eleven *legajos*. The surprise and exhilarating joy experienced by the writer may well be imagined when he discovered, not only that it was very rich, but also that it was by far the most important group of materials for the purposes of the *Catalogue* of all that he had found during his stay in Seville—and no others approaching it in wealth were later encountered. Two of the *legajos*, 104-6-21 and 104-6-23, do indeed resemble those in sections 16 and 57, in that they are mostly concerned with routine matters, such as petitions for promotion and remittances of funds, particularly by San Blas officials, to their families in Spain. Two others, *legajos* 104-6-20 and 104-6-22, while of more than ordinary importance, do not equal the first seven *legajos* of the set in the superlativeness of their value.

Bancroft Library

The inclusive dates given are misleading, in that there is nothing in the set of later date than 1787, except one two-page *expediente* of 1832. For the years 1760 to 1787, but more particularly from 1766 to 1781, one of the most active periods in the entire history of the region usually designated the Provincias Internas, the *legajos* furnish nearly complete files of the official materials bearing upon the military affairs of the frontier and the Spanish projects for further conquest, especially so far as they relate to the northwestward advance toward and into Alta California. To single out the important items would involve a greater use of space than is intended in this portion of the *Catalogue*, but the following are some of the topics that are represented here with more than ordinary completeness: some of the most valuable papers of the

Rubí inspection from 1766 to 1768, although the Rubí *testimonios* are in *legajos* 103-4-15 and 16; English attempts at settlement and illicit trade in Texas and along the east coast of northern New Spain during the years preceding the outbreak of the American Revolution; numerous *expedientes* about wars against the Seris and Pimas in Sonora, against the Apaches along the frontier from Sonora to Texas, and some against the Taramaures in Nueva Vizcaya and the Comanches in New Mexico; various *expedientes* about the work of José de Gálvez with relation to the founding of the Department of San Blas and the expeditions of 1769 to Alta California, and his activities in Baja California and Sonora, although there is more on these points in *legajos* 104-3-2 and 3 than here; a great many *expedientes* about the progress of Alta California, during the years covered by the *legajos*, in the founding of presidios, missions, and *pueblos*, the conversions of natives, the various phases of economic development, and the growth of the Spanish population; numerous *expedientes* about the supply ships sailing from San Blas to the Californias, and about the affairs of the Department of San Blas in general; the voyages of discovery to the northwest coast, although there is more on this subject in several of the Estado group of *legajos*; numerous *expedientes* about the division of the Californias, as mission fields, between the Dominicans and Franciscans of the College of San Fernando, with much material as to the progress of Baja California in the Dominican period; the internal development of Sonora, with much about the advancement resulting from the discoveries of precious metals at Cieneguilla and elsewhere; numerous *expedientes* about the work of Hugo Oconor and others in establishing the line of frontier presidios, and about the reviews of presidios in every province of the frontier, from the two Californias to Texas; detailed accounts, with diaries and official letters, about the important journeys and expeditions of exploration by land during the period, including, among others, the various Carcés journeys, the two Anza expeditions to Alta California, the two Rivera expeditions to the same province, the Velázquez expedition from Baja California to the mouth of the Colorado River, the Fages and Rivera expeditions to San Francisco Bay, the Mora *visita* in Baja California, and the Domínguez and Escalante expedition from New Mexico to Utah; a five hundred page *expediente*, which might have been expected to appear elsewhere, about the Berroterán explorations of the Río Grande in 1729 and 1738, and the Rábago campaigns against the Apaches in Coahuila from 1747 to 1749; various *expedientes* concerning the forming of *reglamentos* for the government

of the Californias; *expedientes* illustrating the difficulties in the way of the adjustment of the Provincias Internas to their separate status from the viceroyalty, in particular with regard to the problems of northward advance; numerous *expedientes* about the projects for occupation of the Gila-Colorado country, the founding of settlements at the junction of the two rivers, and the Yuma disaster of 1781; the voluminous reports of Oconor, Croix, Neve, and others, about the state of affairs in the Provincias Internas, although the three of Croix referred to in the description of *legajo* 103-3-24 are missing here; numerous *últimas noticias* (latest news) letters, giving summaries of recent happenings in some or all of the frontier provinces; and various other topics which some might deem comparable in interest to those that have just been named.

Not only in subject-matter, but also in orderliness of arrangement and in the technical value of the papers, this set ranks with the best in the archives. The papers seem never to have been used since they were filed, a century before, for the *expediente* groups within the *legajos* were like so many pieces of wood in their unbending and resonant solidity.²⁵ After being worked over for a few seconds they miraculously became folds of paper, and the *legajos* by actual measurement, were over an inch higher when packed down and tied up again than they were when the papers were first opened. Nearly all of the documents are the originals of the viceroys, *comandantes generales*, and some others to the *ministro general* in Spain, enclosing certified copies, with drafts of the replies of the *ministros generales*.

Unfortunately, this set was discovered by the writer near the end of his stay in Seville, when both time and funds were running out. It was therefore catalogued on the basis of its relation to the history of Alta California and the approaches thereto, and then a second campaign of listing began, with the object of entering all items not included the first time. In this way *legajos* 104-6-13 to 17 were catalogued in en-

²⁵ Señor Torres Lanzas had previously looked through the *legajos* for some of the maps which appeared in his *Relation descriptiva de los mapas, planos, & [!] de Mexico y Floridas, existentes en el Archivo General de Indias* (2 v. Sevilla, 1900), but he merely glanced at the edges of the *expedientes*, and, if he saw no map (for they are usually discernible), did not open the file. Both he and the late Señor Verger expressed their belief that nobody else had used this set—but the condition of the *expedientes* is proof enough in itself that none of them had been opened except the few examined by Señor Torres Lanzas. Shepherd sensed their value, for he mentions the set (see his *Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives*, Washington, 1907, p. 67).

tirety.' The number of items entered in each *legajo*, with their total of 2,327 documents, is shown below. The omissions may in a measure be made good by a reference here to outstanding items, but they are in any event of less consequence than might have been expected, since *legajos* 104-6-18 and 19 are predominantly Alta Californian, and therefore most of the documents in them were catalogued, while *legajos* 104-6-21 and 23 are of little value, and 104-6-20 and 22 are less strikingly important than the first seven *legajos* of the set.

<i>Legajo</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>Legajo</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>
104-6-13.....	220	104-6-20.....	70
104-6-14.....	392	104-6-21.....	37
104-6-15.....	286	104-6-22.....	181
104-6-16.....	340	104-6-23.....	27
104-6-17.....	421		—
104-6-18.....	244	Total.....	2,327
104-6-19.....	109		

Much of the materials in the unentered *expedientes* has already been indicated in the general description of the contents of the set. The following are some of the more noteworthy *expedientes* that were not catalogued: a considerable *expediente* about the visit of Governor Anza of New Mexico to the land of the Moquis, whom he found in a state of great misery (*legajo* 104-6-19); an *expediente* of about a thousand pages concerning the removal of Captain Rafael Martínez Pacheco from the command at Babia, Coahuila (*legajo* 104-6-20); an *expediente* containing the reviews of Texas presidios in 1782 (*legajo* 104-6-20); and two *expedientes*, composing half a *legajo* concerning the militia of Parras (*legajo* 104-6-21).²⁶—NPC

59. *Legajo* 104-6-24. *Espedientes sobre instalación, Trastacion [Traslación] y Reglamento de Presidios Ynternos. Años 1779 á 1782.* The twenty-one items of this valuable *legajo* were all entered. While most of the documents appear in other *legajos*, the general idea conveyed in the above title is nowhere so well represented as here. All the documents are for the years 1779 and 1780, except the printed instructions of 1771 and 1772 for a line of frontier presidios and a Gálvez letter of 1782. Worthy of special note is a bulky summary (noted in the *Catalogue* at item number 4,082, paragraph three) covering not only Croix's letters catalogued as 4,082, 4,149, and 4,150, which are in the *legajo*, but also his letters numbered 396 and 450 (both absent and

²⁶ Many copies have since been procured for the Bancroft Library.

not catalogued) and another, which is in a different *legajo*, entered as 4,151.—NPC

60. **Legajo 104-7-6.** *Espedientes del Comercio de San Blas de California con Panamá. Años 1789 á 1818.* The whole *legajo* forms a single *expediente*, which is subdivided into twenty-three subordinate *expedientes*. The principal idea involved is that of the continual complaints of the merchants of Vera Cruz against the grant to Panamá of a right to trade freely with neighboring colonies, and, among other places, with the port of San Blas. Only those *expedientes* bearing upon the commerce of San Blas were entered, but that port is dealt with in all of them, except part one of number 2, and numbers 14 to 16, 18 to 21, and 23. The number of items entered was 104. The uncatalogued *expedientes* treat of the following matters: the commercial relations of Vera Cruz with Havana, Tampico, and Campeche; the complaints of the *casa de moneda* of Mexico, because silver was not being brought there for coining; and appointments to the new customs house at Tampico, and the regulations concerning it. Much of this type of material appears also in some of the entered items of the *expedientes* catalogued. Most of the documents are for the period of the Spanish American revolutions, which, in the case of San Blas, made communication with Panamá a necessity, since it was not possible with Vera Cruz.—NPC

61. **Legajo 104-7-8.** *Eclesiastico. Consultas, Decretos y Provisiones eclesiasticas. Años 1797 á 1807.* This is the middle of three *legajos* so entitled, the inclusive dates of the set being 1700 to 1821. The dates of this *legajo* are not accurate, as there are a number of *expedientes* for the years preceding 1797, especially from 1786 to 1796. Most of the documents concern ecclesiastical appointments, such as to the office of canon, dean, or treasurer of a cathedral, but there are many that are more general in character, all dealing with the secular branch of the clergy, except where the regulars were serving as priests and were subject, in a measure, to a bishop. None of the documents bear specifically on regions now within the United States, and no entries, therefore, were made, but much of the material came near to a right of entry. The following of this type may be noted: an *expediente* of about three hundred pages concerning the erection of the bishopric of Nuevo León, involving also the province of Nuevo Santander, with documents for the years 1774 to 1797; and several *expedientes* on the question whether soldiers of the Provincias Internas ought to pay tithes.—NPC

62. Legajo 104-7-33. *Eclesiastico. Expedite. sobre ereccion del obispado de Sonora y su establecimiento. Años 1776 á 1787.* This legajo bears the marks of usage, though not of copying, in that it is in utter disorder. Originally, the documents formed a single *expediente* and they have been brought together in cataloguing, though not as they must once have been filed. They deal, not only with the erection of the bishopric of Sonora, but also with the establishment of the *custodias* of San Gabriel (Alta California), Sonora, Nueva Vizcaya, and New Mexico. The plans for these institutions take up most of the legajo, while the later material deals almost wholly with Sonora and its northernmost district, Pimería Alta. By far the greater number of the documents serve to illustrate the machinery involved in the execution of these projects, from their proposal by Antonio de los Reyes, the later bishop, to their authorization by the pope and enactment into law. The Reyes plan (3,317), the Revilla Gigedo history of the *custodias* (5,436), and the Barbastro statistical account of the *custodia* of San Carlos, or Sonora (5,493), are perhaps the principal items of the legajo. All but a few of the documents were entered, yielding 117 items.—NPC

63. Legajo 105-1-24. *Eclesiastico. Ereccion y Estatuto para los Misioneros en las Provincias Ynternas. Años 1774.* This covers the same subject-matter as legajo 104-7-33, part of the material of which it duplicates, but it is almost wholly concerned with the erection of the four *custodias*. The documents of legajos 104-7-33 seem to have been the file of the *ministro general*, while those of legajo 105-1-24 were probably that of the Council of the Indies. This legajo is in good order, and omits many of the purely routine documents that appear in legajo 104-7-33. It is wrongly dated, for there are materials of other years than 1774; in fact, perhaps the greater part of the legajo is for 1779 to 1782. While most of the legajo is an outgrowth of the Reyes plans for *custodias*, there is one *expediente* for 1796 and 1797, about Indian affairs in Nueva Vizcaya, that is somewhat remote from the principal idea of the legajo. This *expediente* was not entered, leaving a total of sixty items that were catalogued.—NPC

64. Legajo 105-1-25. *Eclesiastico. Expedientes de Misiones. Años 1768 á 1819.* The dates given are misleading, since the legajo is almost wholly for the years 1788 to 1810. It contains much useful material for the two Californias, to which more than half of the legajo is devoted, in fairly equal amounts for each of the two provinces. Fourteen *expedientes*, containing seventy-eight items, were entered. The following are some of the matters taken up: an *expediente* of over three hundred

pages, dated 1768 to 1797, about the grant of missions in Baja California to the Dominicans; various *expedientes* about the sending of Dominican missionaries from Spain, involving the question how much the government should allow them for expenses; two *expedientes*, 1788. to 1792, about the mutual complaints of the governor and the president of the missions in Alta California; and an *expediente* of 1789, concerning the steps taken for founding new missions in the two Californias.—NPC

CHARLES E. CHAPMAN.

